

112-8-15/13
An Instrument for Simulating Models of Automatic Regulation Systems.

of 42 units (in addition to an infra-low frequency apparatus installed separately). 32 units can be used at once and are located in the upper part of the instrument. The lower part contains power packs. All the units are interchangeable and can be placed in any position in the panel. The principles of construction of the units are then described with details of the different types of unit and their circuits. They include inertia, amplifier, differentiating, integrating, oscillatory, universal and several other kinds of unit. The control panel is located in the centre of the apparatus and is used to switch and control the supply to any of the four sections into which the main panel is divided. The equipment includes a cathode-ray oscilloscope. Correct operation of the instrument when simulating complicated multi-circuit systems using up to 25 units is ensured by the high accuracy of simulation and the absence of leakage linkages. The overall accuracy of the instrument depends on the complexity of the problem and is on an average 10 - 20%. Although the instrument has not been in use long it has successfully and rapidly solved a number of particular engineering problems on the development of complicated regulators.

Card 3/4 There are 11 figures, and 5 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

IIC-9-15/2
An Instrument for Simulating ^{or} Models of Automatic Regulation Systems.

ASSOCIATION: VEI

SUBMITTED: February 26, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

SOKOLOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; ANDRIANOV, K.A.,red.; AKOPYAN, A.A.,red.;
BIRYUKOV, V.G.,glavnnyy red.; BUTKEVICH, G.V.,red.; GRANOVSKIY, V.L.red.;
GERTSTADBERG, G.R.,red.; ZABYRINA, K.I.,red.; KALITYANSKIY, V.I.,red.;
KLYARFEL'D, B.N.; SAKOVICH, A.A.; TIMOFEYEV, P.V.; FASTOVSKIY, V.G.;
TSEYROV, Ye.M.; FRIDMAN, A.Ya.; SHEMAYEV, A.M.; TIMOKHINA, V.J.,red.

[Methods for the synthesis of organopolysiloxanes] Metody
sintese poliorganosiloksanov. Moskva, Gos.energ. izd-vo. 1959.
198 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi elekrotekhnicheskii institut.
Trudy, no.66) (MIRA 12:5)

(Siloxanes)

AV/11-454-3-4/25

AUTHOR: Bertsenberg, G.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Voltage Regulators for Alternators of low and medium Output with Excitation from germanium rectifiers
(regulyatory napryazheniya dlya generatorov peremennogo toka maloy i sredney moshchnosti s vozbuzhdeniem ot germaniyevskikh trypriziteley)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1957, Nr 3, pp 18-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: When germanium rectifiers are used for the excitation of alternators the voltage will build up if the remanent voltage is about 2% of the rated value and then the excitation arrangements are very simple because there is no exciter in the ordinary sense. A circuit diagram of a voltage controller that can be used when excitation is provided by germanium rectifiers is given in Fig. 1. The most important components of the circuit are a phase compounding transformer of special construction, a choke with air gap, a germanium rectifier and a corrector. The phase compounding transformer has two cores on each phase, the direct current sub-magnetisation winding is wound on each core and the alternating current winding on the two cores together. The method of connection and

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Voltage Regulators for Alternators of Low and Medium Output with Excitation from Germanium Rectifiers

the operating principles of the transformer are explained. It was found, on test, that the system of phase compounding without a corrector could maintain the voltage to within $\pm 3\%$ when the load and power factor varied over a wide range but when a corrector was used with the amplidyne, as shown diagrammatically in fig. 1, the voltage was maintained to within $\pm 1\%$. The corrector consists of a measuring device and an amplidyne on a toroidal core. It has direct current output and internal feed-back, the output is connected to the sub-magnetisation winding of the transformer. The operating principles of the corrector are fully discussed. The system was tested in application to an alternator of 200 kW, 450 V and 630 A driven by a diesel engine. The total weight of the phase compounding transformer was 54.5 kg per phase. The germanium rectifier was connected in a bridge circuit with one 50 A rectifier in each arm with a rated back voltage of 50 V. In order to determine the conditions of initial self-excitation tests were made of the characteristics of the phase compensating circuit with

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Voltage Regulators for Alternators of Low and Medium Output with Excitation from Germanium Rectifiers

sub-magnetisation when the sub-magnetising current was zero and when operating on the initial part of the no-load characteristic of the generator. The curves, which are given in Fig 2, were taken with different constants in the compounding circuit using both selenium and germanium rectifiers; in the figure the solid lines relate to selenium and the dotted to germanium rectifiers. With selenium rectifiers the voltage build-up was not satisfactory but with germanium it was. Tests were made to determine the voltage on the load as a function of the load current, for various loads of 0.5 power factor and also at low power factors of 0.2 - 0.4. The experimental curves are given in Fig 3 for 3 types of load. It will be seen that when the frequency is varied within the limits of the actual speed controller, about 2%, and the load and power factor are varied, the voltage is maintained to within $\pm 1\%$. The dynamic characteristics of the circuit are illustrated by the oscillograms of Fig 4, 5 and 6. The oscillogram of Fig 4 corresponds to

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Voltage Regulators for Alternators of low and medium output with
excitation from Germanium Rectifiers

taking up to 100% current loading at low power factor,
the oscillogram of Fig.5 to connecting an induction
motor of 87 kW and the oscillogram of Fig.6 to short
circuit at the load terminals. Under the conditions of
Fig.4 the voltage drop at the first moment of connecting
the load is 14% because of the leakage reactance, the
voltage is quickly restored to 0.97 rated voltage after
0.36 sec. When the induction motor is started the
maximum voltage drop is 24% which is restored to 97%
of rated value after 0.77 sec. On the short circuit test
the excitation is doubled and short circuit current is
maintained at 3.45 times the rated current. The time
required to restore the voltage after the removal of the
short circuit is 0.50 seconds. The oscillogram of Fig.7
shows the transient process during short circuit at the
busbars when two generators of 200 kW are working in
parallel with equalising connections on the a.c. side.
It will be seen that in this case the generator loses
voltage for reasons explained. Corresponding
oscillograms taken when the equalising connection is on

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Voltage Regulators for Alternators of Low and Medium Output with Excitation from Germanium Rectifiers

the d.c. side are shown in Fig.3. In this case the excitation of the generator increases sufficiently on short circuit and the voltage build-up is rapid after the short circuit is removed. The difficulty of making the connection on the d.c. side is that it is difficult to make generators of different types and output work in parallel with this connection. The possibility of paralleling the generator with others, by the method of self-synchronisation, with an equalising connection on the d.c. side was tried. Other somewhat different circuits were tried and the results are given. The principal circuit described is recommended for voltage control of small and medium sized alternators. The static and dynamic characteristics are better than when an exciter is used. If the requirements are not particularly strict in respect of voltage drop when the regulator is first switched on a simpler scheme can be used. Voltage build-up is reliable if the remanent voltage is of the order of 2% of the rated voltage or if capacitors are

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307/110-79-3-4/25

Voltage Regulators for Alternators of Low and Medium Output with
Excitation from Germanium Rectifiers

used with a remanent voltage of 1%. Generators with self-excitation from rectifiers can be operated in parallel if there are equalising connections in the field circuit. The self-synchronisation method can be used. When germanium rectifiers are used it is recommended to shunt the field winding by means of a resistance in order to reduce the amplitude of back voltage on the rectifiers and to improve their operating conditions. There are 3 figures

SUBMITTED: 19th March 1958

Card 6/6

Report to be presented at the 1st Int'l. Congress of the Int'l. Federation of Anti-Slave Soc.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514920016-3

GERSHENBERG, Grigory R., KOSTENKO, M. P., MILMAN, L. B., SIVALOV, S. A., SOKOLOV, S. I.,
VENIKOV, V. A.

"The First Conference of the Central Council of the All-Union Organization of the Free Trade Unions
Report by the Central Council of the Conference on Large-Scale Industrialization (NSI),
Bolshevik Square, Paris, France, 14-15 Jun 61."

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514920016-3"

VENIKOV, V.A., doktor tekhn.nauk; GER SEMBERG, G.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KOS EIZO, M.P., akademik; NEYMAN, L.I.; S.VALEV, S.A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; SOKOLOV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Strong regulation in electric systems. Elek.sta. 31 no.6:43-49
Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. AN SSSR (for Kostenko). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for
Neyman).
(Electric power distribution)
(Voltage regulators)

GERTSENBERG, G.R.; GLINTERNIK, S.R.; KASHTELYAN, V.Ye.; KICHAEV, V.V.;
NOVITSKIY, V.G.; SIRYY, N.S.

Study of the parallel operation of electric current generators
feeding two electric power systems via a.c. and d.c. power
transmission lines. Sbor. rab. po vop. elektromekh. no.6:17-36
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Electric power distribution) (Electric generators)

BOBROV, V.M., inzh.; GLEBOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KASHTELYAN, V.Ye., inzh.; SIRYY, N.S., inzh.; GERTSENBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of excitation systems on the stability of the parallel operation of large turbogenerators. Elektrichestvo no.7:7-13 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (for bobrov, Glebov, Kashtelyan, Siryy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy elekrototekhnicheskiy institut (for Gertsenberg).

(Turbogenerators)

GERTSENBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk

For the capacity of hydro power generators.
22 no.11 in. 17.06. (USSR 14.12)
(Hydroelectric power stations--Equipment and supplies)

GERTSENBERG, G.R., kand.tekhn.nauk, laureat Leninskoy premii

Automatic voltage regulator for hydrogenerators with ionic
excitation of the V.I.Lenin Volga Hydroelectric Power Station.
Vest. elektroprom. 32 no.6:11-16 Je '61. (MIRA 16:7)
(Voltage regulators)
(Volga Hydroelectric Power Station (Lenin))

KOSTENKO, M.P., akademik; NEYMAN, L.R.; GLINTERNIK, S.P., kand.tekn.nauk; KASHTALYAN, V.Ye., inzh.; NOVITSKIY, V.G., inzh.; SIRYY, N.S., inzh.; GERTSENBERG, G.R., kand.tekn.nauk

Automatic control and stability during parallel operation of the generators of an electric power plant feeding a.c. and d.c. power transmission lines. Elektrichestvo no.10:1-9 0 '62.

(MIR 15:12)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki AN SSSR (for Kostenko, Neyman, Glinternik, Kashtelyan, Novitskiy, Siryy). 2. Vsesoyuznyy elektrotehnicheskiy institut (for Gertsenberg). 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Neyman).

(Electric power distribution)

KACHTELYAN, G.Ye., Tech.; ALBERT, V., Eng., Sov. citizen; DOUGLASS, R., kand.techn. sci.

Effectiveness of the high-speed action of the excitation systems and conditions of automatic voltage regulation of large turbogenerators. Elektroneftvo no. 10:22-31 - 0 - 1963. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy elektrot. sotrudnichestv. inst. (t. i. derg. inst.).

KACHMAYN, V.Ye.; G. D'y., A. S. MTKH, et al. G. K. BUDAGOV, G.R.

Effect of dust on the characteristics of the surface of the
electrodynamic system of the aircraft's landing gear.
Gor. publ. v. 1. 1980. 100 p. 100 x 140 mm.
(USSR. 1980)

KASHTELYAN, V.Ye., inzh.; YUREVICH, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; GERTSENBERG, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

High-speed regulation of steam turbines improves power system stability. Elektrичество no.4:1-8 Ap '75. (MIA 1A:5)

1. Institut elektromekhaniki, Leningrad (for Kashtelyan).
2. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Yurevich).
3. Vsesoyuznyy elekrotekhnicheskiy institut (for Gertsenberg).

15-57-10-14298

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, pp 150-151 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gertsenberg, Robert

TITLE: The Colloidal Theory of Origin of the Tin Deposits in Bolivia
and a Discussion of Some Minerals in These Deposits (O kolloidnyc
teorii proizkhozhdeniya mestorozhdeniy olova Bolivii i o nekotorykh
mineralakh etikh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk, geol. o-vo pri un-tse, 1956, Nr 10, pp 50-67

ABSTRACT: The present pegmatite-pneumatolytic and hydrothermal theories of formation of tin deposits do not explain satisfactorily the origin of many of the Bolivian deposits, and especially those in the regions of Oruro and Potosi. These theories assume high temperatures of formation for the cassiterite and do not explain the origin of the mineral at low temperatures. Cassiterite was formed at all stages of ore deposition in

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18-57-10-14298

The Colloidal Theory of Origin (Cont.)

the majority of Bolivian deposits. Not one of these theories explains the texture of the so-called wool tin and the origin of finely dispersed cassiterite. Examining critically the classic experiments of Baribree and the attempts to explain the formation of cassiterite on this basis, and also considering the views of Al'fel'd (?) and the experiments of Thugutt, the author advances a new colloidal theory, which, in his opinion, explains better the origin of many of the Bolivian deposits and is supported by experiments. The essential features of the theory are given below. During oxidation, sulfurous tin solutions form unstable solutions of colloidal tin oxide. From these solutions of colloid of tin oxide or metastannic acid is precipitated, and in time is converted to cassiterite. The transfer of tin during formation of colloidal deposits is probably always accomplished by alkaline solutions in the form of potassium sulfostannate. After a short account of the experimental and theoretical features of his views, the writer gives a detailed description of completely new minerals and of min-

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• The Colloidal Theory of Origin (Cont.)

erals discovered in the Bilibinian deposits for the first time. The mineral bismuthinite was known earlier as pseudomorphous cassiterite, "tillite," and its actual composition is $\text{Bi}_2\text{SnO}_6 \cdot \text{Fe}_2(\text{SnO}_3)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{SiO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Tilitite and tilitite were detected in the analysis, and additional admixtures, then the formula may be simplified, and the mineral composition reduced $\text{Pt}_3\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, where x is 5 or 6. Blockite is a mineral which formerly was thought to be a variety of the rare mineral selite, containing Se and admixtures of the platinum metals. The author believes the composition of blockite is Ni_2Se_2 , where Ni may commonly have replaced Co, Cr, and other metals. Sherman perovskite is a mechanical mixture of blockite, clastinalite, thummitite (HgSe), and another, not yet isolated mineral which is a sulfide of the platinum metals. New minerals described are "sisite" (Tr: a new name), lead in solution containing $\text{SnO}_{2-x}\text{HgO}$, and Rooseveltite, Pb_2SnO_4 .

Card 3/3

Z. Nekayeva

FISHMAN, L.G., GERTSENBERG, Ye.Ya. (Moskva)

Diagnostic errors in thrombophlebitis of the superficial veins of
the legs. Klin.med. 36 no.11:107-110 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Iz Moskovskoy gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.6
(glavnnyy vrach N.S. Shevynkov).

(THROMBOPHLEBITIS, diag.

superficial veins of leg. diag. errors (Rus))

(LEG, blood supply

thrombophlebitis of superficial veins, diag.
errors (Rus))

GERTSENBERG, Z.S., inshener.

Mobile automatized plastering machine. Ugol' 29 no.2:44-45
F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Institut VNIIO Promzhilstroy.
(Plastering) (Building machinery)

GERTSENBERG, Z.S. [Hertsenberg, Z.S.]. inzh.

PG-0,3 loader. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no.7:30-31 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(Loading and unloading)

GERTSENBERG, Z.S., inzh.

PG-0Z hydraulic loader. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 31 no. 5:34 My '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Gosudarstvennoye spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro po
sel'skokhozyaystvennym mashinam.
(Loading and unloading)

GERTSENOV, B. [Hertsenov, B.]

Finger or the pulse of the land. Nauka i zhyttia 12 no.1:42-44 Ja '63.
(MIR 16:3)
(Donets Basin--Electric power production)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; SITNICHENKO, M.G.

Some problems in stereometric processing of photographs of mountain regions. Sbor.st.po geod. no.7:3-15 '54. (MIRA 8:11)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSNOVA, K.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent.

Graphic method of determining the plate plumb point. Sbor.st.po geod.
no.8:49-54 '54. (MLRA 9:6)
(Graphic methods) (Photographic surveying)

DROBYSHEV, Fedor Vasil'yevich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., redaktor; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., redaktor; KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Fundamentals of aerial photography and photogrammetry] Osnovy aerofotosemki i fotogrammetrii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodezicheskoi lit-ry, 1955. 226 p. (MLRA 9:1)
(Photography, Aerial) (Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.

Effect of regional relief on the accuracy of reciprocal orientation
of photographs. Sbor.st,po geod.no.10:85-108 '55. (MLRA 10:2)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, Klara Naumovna; OCHERET'KO, Aleksandr Konstantinovich;
TRININ, B.K., redaktor; KOMAR'KOWA, L.M., redaktor izdatel'stva;
KUZ'MIN, G.M., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Manual of photogrammetry] Posobie po fotogrammetricheskim rabotam.
Moskva, Izd-vo geodesicheskoy lit-ry, 1956. 325 p. (MLR 9:7)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSENOV, K. N.

"Experimental Operations for the Construction of Planned Photogrammetric Networks on a Multiplex Apparatus and Their Reduction for the Creation of Maps on a Scale of 1:10,000," by K. N. Gertsenov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Geodeziya i Kartografiya, No 1, Jan 57, pp 8-16

The article states that in 1956 the Experimental-Research Laboratory of the Moscow Aerogeodesic Enterprise of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography (GUGK) carried out experimental work for the construction of planned photogrammetric networks on multiplex apparatus and their reduction, suitable for the creation of maps on a scale of 1:10,000.

In this work it was necessary to determine the order of magnitude of the instrumental error, the accuracy of the construction in multiplex of the planned photogrammetric network, the accuracy of the reduction of the planned network which was made with a multiple projection reducer, and the working out of technological construction of the planned networks on the multiplex apparatus and the reduction of these networks. These subjects are treated in detail in the text.

The work confirmed the suitability of the multiplex for the construction of planned networks for the creation of maps on a scale of 1:10,000 in regard to accuracy and other factors. On the basis of these studies and experiments a production technology for construction of planned networks on the multiplex and their reduction was developed which was considered and approved at a conference of stereotopographic and photogrammetric specialists. (U)

SUM-1845

Gertsenova, K. N.

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-1-4/16

TITLE: On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Condensation
(O tochnosti fotogrammetricheskogo sgushcheniya vysot).

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 26-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: For obtaining data with respect to the accuracy of photogrammetric height-condensation according to the method of TsNIIGA i K (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aerosnimki i kartografii) (Central Scientific Research Institute for Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography) and according to the method of the undistorted model, the Experimental-Research-Laboratory of the Moscow Aerogeodetical Enterprise at GUGK (Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii) (Central Office for Geodesy and Cartography) carried out a testing work on aerial photos on the scale 1 : 12000, in 1956. The plotting of the statoscope- and radio altimeter-indications, the determination of the element of reciprocal orientation in aerial photos was carried out in the stereographic division of the MAGP under the supervision of engineer M. V. Abramova (a woman),

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On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Condensation

5-1-4, '16

in 1955. The height computations and the geodetic orientation of the sections were carried out by the photogrammetric engineers Z. V. Solodkova, N. T. Galenkovskaya and Ye. M. Soldatenko. The photogrammetric height-condensation according to the TsNIIGAiK method is given in chapter 1. Hereby the accuracy was evaluated according to the following criteria: 1) According to δ -deviations with the altitude steps C in the connecting points of the mean value. 2) According to the differences Δ^1 of the geodetic heights with the control points and their photogrammetric heights which were obtained after the lines were oriented outward by turning round the X-axis. 3) According to the differences with the geodetic heights of the minor control points and their photogrammetric height which were obtained after the sections were oriented outward according to 4 height triangulation points. 4) According to the divergences d between the photogrammetric heights of the points common to the neighboring distances. The photogrammetric condensation of the heights according to the method of the undistorted model is given in the 2nd chapter. The accuracy of height-determination was evaluated here according to

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On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Computation

6-1-4/16

the following: 1) According to the differences of height of the identical points of neighbouring pairs of aeride photographs. 2) According to the differences of geodetic and photogrammetric heights of minor control points in free networks. 3) According to the differences of geodetic heights of minor control points and their photogrammetric heights which were obtained after the sections were geodetically orientated. 4) According to the divergences between the photogrammetric heights with the points common to the neighbouring distances.

The results of the performed investigations show that according to the method of the undistorted model (recommended in the "instruction for the technological scheme") the height of the points can be obtained with somewhat less an accuracy than according to the TsNIIGA i K - method.

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On the Accuracy of Photogrammetric Height-Condensation

6-1-4/16

There are 2 figures, 11 tables, and 5 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: Gertsenov, K. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Lur'ye, B. A., Engineer

TITLE: An Evaluation of the Correction of an Aerophotographic Film Into a Plane in Aerial Photographs of Mountainous Regions
(Otsenka vyravnivaniya aereplenki v ploskost' pri aerofotos"

yemke gornykh rayonov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958 Nr 3, pp. 23-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The correction of an aerophotographic film into the plane is in aerial photographs at present mainly evaluated according to the method of the graphical interpolation of the transverse parallaxes. In mountainous regions the α -values reduced to a plane for all points of reduction are interpolated. In the evaluation of the distortions of aerial photograph negatives it was found in the Moscow Geodetic Service that in some cases the divergence, exceeding the permissible measure between α_{measured} and $\alpha_{\text{calculated}}$ is not only caused by the distortions of the aerial photograph negatives, but by the errors of measurement of the transverse parallax. One of the sources of these errors is the inexact orientation of the aerial photographs to the instrument. The calculation of this

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An Evaluation of the Correction of an Aerophotographic Film 6.58-3.5/16
Into a Plane in Aerial Photographs of Mountainous Regions

error is given here and it is shown that it is necessary to employ more exact method in the orientation of aerial photographs. Moreover the errors of the transverse parallax-measurements proper exert an influence upon the results in the evaluation of the corrections of aerophotographic films for the plane. Therefore the control of measurement and the control of the calculations are very important. It is expedient when two persons survey and when the average of results of the two measurements is used for further computations. In the Moscow Air Geodetical Service a method for the evaluation of the correction into the plane of aerial photographs of mountainous regions was worked out taking into account the influence of the errors of orientation and instrument measurement. This method according to the graphic method of interpolation is shortly described here. The determination of the distortions of the negatives of aerial photographs was carried out by means of the stereoprojector C P-2 by Romanovskiy. 1.15 hours are necessary on the average for one pair of aerial photographs. There are 3 figures, 4 tables, and 2 references, which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

Library of Congress

1. Aerial photography 2. Topography

3(4)

AUTHORS: Gertsenova, K. N., Candidate of
Technical Sciences; Abramova, M. V., Engineer

Sov/6-58-12-6/14

TITLE: Experience of Relief Drawing of a Plain Region on the
Topographical Stereometer (Opyt rysovki reliefa ravninnoego
rayona na topograficheskem stereometre)

PERIODICAL: Geodesiya i kartografiya, 1957, Nr 12, pp 23-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: To find out the possibilities for making topographic maps of
open plain areas by the stereotopographical method, the
Moskovskaya AGP (Moscow Air-Geodetic Service) carried out,
in 1957, an experimental research work on the drawing of reliefs
on the topographical stereometer for a topographic map on a
scale of 1 : 25,000 and with a sectional height of 2.5 m.
Participating in the work were I. A. Kyzin, V. V. Leonova, and
Z. D. Bel'tsova. On account of the examination the following
can be said: 1) The results of the investigation confirm the
possibility of a relief survey on the topographical stereometer
for a topographic map on a scale of 1 : 25,000 with a sectional
height of 2.5 m in regions of small differences in altitude.
2) The aerial photograph should be made on scales between

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Experience of Relief Drawing of a Plane Legion
on the Topographical Stereometer

S.7/6-58-12-6/14

1 : 16,000 and 1 : 18,000 by means of an aerophotographic apparatus with $f_k = 55$ mm., as this gives the best results of the stereotopographical survey. The time for the air survey should be chosen so as to produce a sharp distinction of the pictures of the microforms in the relief by the photographic shading in the air survey, while the contrast of the picture should give sufficient accuracy of the photogrammetric determination of relative heights of points. 3) The height basis of a stereotopographical survey of flat steppe areas is to be made by the method of geometrical leveling. In drawing altitude traverses, the marks at the characteristic points of the relief should be determined for higher accuracy of the stereo-drawing of the relief. 4) The relief drawing of flat regions on the topographical stereometer should be entrusted to persons with great experience in working at the stereometer and with some experience in field work concerning topographical surveys. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

Card 2/2

z(4)

AUTHOR:

Lertsenova, E. N., Candidate of
Technical Sciences

SCV/6-59-4-4/20

TITLE:

Determining the Flying Height of Aerial Photographs in
Mountain Regions (Oprideleniye vysot fotografirovaniya
aerofotomoskov v gornykh rayonakh)

PERIODICAL:

Aviatsiya i kartografiya (1959), Nr 4, pp 14-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In practice, the reading data of the radio altimeter are missing in mountain regions. In such case, the flying heights are determined by the stations measured on the photogrammetric position network and on the aerial photographs. Errors in the point position on the position network in the order of magnitude of 0.5 m already lead to errors in the flying height up to 15-20 m (at a basic scale of 1 : 15,000). Therefore, stereoscope readings are missing, it is more convenient to determine the flying height by the procedure described here. For aerial photographs provided with tuleograms, the height of the station from which the photograph was taken is determined by the formula given here (1). This formula is used in the Sverdlovskaya aerophotolicheskaya prispriatitiye

Card 1,2

Determination of Flying Height of Aerial Photo Graphs
in Mountain Regions 307/3-59-4-4/20

(Soviet Central Air Aerogeodetical Enterprise). A table shows an example for the calculation of flying heights by the described method. The accuracy of the procedure was compared with the one where data of the radio altimeter and the stadioscope were available. It was found that the errors in determining the flying heights are less than 2 m. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

3(4)

SOV/6-59-8-7/27

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Estimation of the Accuracy of Statoscope Readings
(Otsenka tochnosti pokazaniy statoskopa)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 33-39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper starts by an examination of the accuracy requirements of statoscope readings. It is shown that a high degree of accuracy is required for the photogrammetrical densification of the elevations in the determination of the angles ψ of the inclination of the photo base. Then, the method for estimating the accuracy and the process by which the effect of the errors in the statoscope readings may be reduced in the individual sections of the route are explained. When developing the method for the estimation of the accuracy of statoscope readings one has met the requirement for simplicity and a small scope of calculation. The order of calculations in estimating the accuracy of statoscope readings is given. The method explained in this article was used for estimations in the various undertakings. Table 4 shows the results, from which it can be seen that in a number of cases a high degree of accuracy of statoscope readings was achieved.

Card 1/1 There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

34000

69030

AUTHOR: Gartsenova, K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 8/006/60/000/03/005/019
B007/B123

TITLE: Investigation of the Accuracy of Determination of the Elements of Relative Orientation of Aerophotographs

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 3, pp 27 - 36 (USSR)

TEXT: In order to investigate the character of errors when determining the elements of relative orientation of aerophotographs,¹⁰ experiments were made in the optyno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya Moskovskogo aerogeodezicheskogo predpriyatiya (Experimental and Research Laboratory at the Moscow Aerogeodetic Enterprise). The results obtained are listed here. The accuracy of determining these elements is influenced by the following factors: 1) by errors of measuring the vertical parallax of points; these are caused by errors in measurement, instrumental errors, and distortions of the aerophotographs because of lens distortion, by nonuniform deformation of the air film, insufficient smoothing of the air film, and by refraction; 2) by the insufficient accuracy of calculation formulas. The procedure of investigating accuracy in this respect is described here in detail. The vertical parallax was measured by first-order stereometers of the types SM-3 and SM-4. The accuracy of formulas used in various analytical methods when determining the elements of relative orientation,

Card 1/3

69039

Investigation of the Accuracy of Determination of the Elements of Relative Orientation of Aerophotographs S/006/60/000/03/005/019
B007/B123

was judged by the model method. The models of the photo pairs were calculated for the following cases: 1) for the orientation of the aerophotographs in the instrument after the original direction (for checking the formulas by Valov and Shukov), 2) for the orientation of the aerophotographs according to the trace of the principal plane, and 3) for the orientation of the aerophotographs according to the trace of the basic plane that runs through the isocenter and is parallel to the principal plane of the left aerophotograph. Based on the investigation carried out the following statements were made: 1) The root mean square error in the course of measuring the vertical parallax of points of first-order stereometers amounts to ± 0.02 mm. 2) The mean error of determining the elements of relative orientation according to the scheme given in table 1 of the regulations for topographic surveys on a scale of 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 25,000 amounts to 0.3 - 0.5 (systematic errors of formulas). Calculations of these elements according to the scheme given in tables 6 and 7 of these regulations may lead to greater errors. 3) The exclusion of systematic errors of elements of relative orientation permits a more accurate determination of the angle of slope ψ of the photo base in those parts of the route where the accuracy of statoscope readings is insufficient. This guarantees improvement of the accuracy of determining the longitudinal angle of slope α_x of aero-

Card 2/3

69039

Investigation of the Accuracy of Determination of the
Elements of Relative Orientation of Aerophotographs

S/006/60/000/03/005/019
B007/B123

photographs. The papers by G. Ye. Strel'nikov (Ref 1, footnote on p 29) and
M. D. Konshin (Ref 4, footnote on p 34) are mentioned. There are 5 tables
and 5 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

PAVLOV, Leonid Valentinovich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., red.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I.,
red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Using a mine rectifying apparatus for compiling aerophotographic
plans of relief sections] Sostavlenie fotoplanov rel'efnykh uchast-
kov pri pomoshchi gornogo fototransformatora. Moskva, Izd-vo
geodez.lit-ry, 1961. 58 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

VALUYEV, Afanasiy Sergeyevich; GERTSENOVA, K.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsentent; LOBANOV, A.H., retsentent; BORDYUKOV, M.P., retsentent; BUDYLOV, P.V., retsentent; OVSYANNIKOV, R.P., retsentent; POGORELOV, V.M., retsentent; ROGOZIN, S.M., retsentent; VASIL'YEVA, V.I., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn. red.

[Practical work in stereophotogrammetry] Praktikum po stereo-fotogrammetrii. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez.lit-ry, 1961. 319 p.
(MIRA 15:1)

1. Kafedra fotogrammetrii Vozemo-inzhenernoy akademii im. V.V.Kuybysheva (for Lovanov, Bordyukov, Budylov, Ovsyannikov, Pogorelov, Rogozin).

(Photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; PORTNOVA, O.V.

Results of investigating the accuracy of intersections by the use of
the SD-1 stereograph. Geod. i kart. no. 3-19 24 Mr '61.
(MIFA 14:4)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

GERTSER, VA., K.N.; ABRAMOVA, M.V.

Errors occurring in measurements of the elements of photopolygonometric traverses. Geod. i kart. no.7:36-42 Jl. '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
(Traverses (Surveying))

YELIZAROV, Nikolay Fedorovich; BERTSENOVA, K.N., red.; KOMAIKOVA,
L.M., red. izd-va; KOMAIKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Textbook for operating a multiplex] Posobie po rabote na multi-
plekse. Moskva, Geodesizdat, 1962. 170 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Photogrammetry)

GERTSENOVA, K.N.; YELISEYEVA, N.I.; MOROZOVA, Z.F.

Making 1:25,000 maps of mountainous taiga regions. Geod.i kart.
no.7:34-39 Jl '62. (MIA 15:8)
(Siberia—Aerial photogrammetry) (Cartography)

KOZHEVNIKOV, N.P.; GERTSENOVA, K.N.

Determining relative orientation elements for aerial photographs of
mountainous regions. Geod. i kart. no.2:3-11 F-1(3). (MIRA 16:3)
(Aerial photogrammetry)

SATOVICH, Georgiy Georgiyevich, prof. Prinimali uchertsiye:
YERGAEV, V.S.; KUPALITSKIY, D.I.; ZHEN, F.I.; ZAKH, M.K.;
CHELLACKA, V.P.; GKITSENOVA, K.N.; KAFEC, I. .; ZAKHAROV,
P.M.; LAYILKO, V.F., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent;
ZAKHAROV, V.K., prof., retsenzent; MIROSHNIKOV, V.S.. dots.,
retsenzent; BAIKOV, S.V., doktor sel'khoz. nauk, red.

[Use of aerial photographic surveying and airplanes in
forestry; aerial photography of forest and forest aviation]
Primenenie aerofotos"

emki i aviatsii v lesnom khoziaistve;
aerofotos"

emka lesov i lesnaiia aviatiiia. Izd.z., cop. i

ispr. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshl., 1964. 485 p.

(NKA 17:1C)

1. Kafedra lesnoy tekhniki i lesosvoystva Belrusskogo
tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Zakharov, Miroshnikov).

SOKOLOVA, N.A.; GERISANOVA, K.N.; VANIN, I.C.

Results of experimental work on calculating radiogrammetric
nets using universal instruments. Izv. i kart. no. 5:28-41
My '64. (MIRA 17:3)

ACC NR: AT6028595

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0016/0022

AUTHOR: Sokolova, N. A.; Gertsenova, K. N.; Venin, A. G.

ORG: Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerosurveying, and Cartography
(Tsentrал'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii)TITLE: Spatial triangulation using universal stereophotogrammetric instruments and
statoscope readingsSOURCE: Moscow. Tsentrал'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki
i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii (Research in
photogrammetry), 16-22TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetric network, statoscope, aerophotograph, geodetic point,
photogrammetric point, standard position, triangulation, GEODETIC SURVEY,
PHOTOGRAMMETRYABSTRACT: Two kinds of photogrammetric networks are analyzed. One network is
independent and the other is compiled from data obtained with an instrument equipped
with a base component determined from statoscope readings. The free network yields a spatial model of landscapes from a spheroid covered by aerophotographs.
This network, if oriented on geodetic points, differs from aerial maps because of the
difference between geodetic and photogrammetric planes. The difference in point
altitudes increases with the increase of the network area. When aerial photographs

Card 1/2

UDC: 528.735.4 : 528.716.2

ACC NR: AT6028595

are obtained under equal isobaric and level conditions using a statoscope, then photogrammetric and geodetic altitudes of basic points at the network boundary are equal. In the middle of the network, photogrammetric points are higher than geodetic points. The compiling of a spatial photogrammetric network on the basis of real photographs is difficult and complicated because of errors in photographs caused by shifting of base points, by disagreement of isobaric and level surfaces, and errors in statoscope readings. Systematic errors in photographs distributed symmetrically influence the point position similar to Earth's curvature. Different values of altitude deviations occur when the side points are shifted from the standard position. Asymmetric errors may be caused by low quality of the instrument lenses resulting in distortion. It is not expedient to compile independent photogrammetric networks for large areas. Small-scale photographs are not effective because systematic errors and the Earth's curvature cause distortion of the relief. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 tables, and 6 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6028596

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2547/66/000/165/0023/0055

AUTHOR: Gertsenova, K. N.; Vanin, A. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Development of traverse photogrammetric networks of large dimensions using a stereoprojector and stereograph

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"-yemki i kartografii. Trudy, no. 165, 1966. Issledovaniya po fotogrammetrii (Research in photogrammetry), 23-55

TOPIC TAGS: photogrammetric network, atmospheric refraction, photogrammetric coordinate, statoscope, azimuth, ~~photogrammetry~~, base point, stereograph, photogrammetry, photographic material, photographic processing

ABSTRACT: The accuracy of a photogrammetric network is decreased by atmospheric refraction, faulty lenses of the aerial camera, by errors of photogrammetric coordinates, and by methodic errors in processing observational data. Some errors may be eliminated by the use of statoscope readings. Experimental data showed that the main distortion is caused by damage to photographic materials during laboratory processing of films. Formulas were developed for computation of laboratory processing errors and their influence on the final result. The composition of a photogrammetric network from individual links contains errors introduced by erroneous azimuths of

UDC: 528.735.4

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028596

individual links. These errors are positive when points of the network are shifted to positive ordinates. Formulas for correction of these errors are developed. Coefficients for coordinate transformation can be determined from measured discrepancies of coordinates of base points. Formulas for coefficients are compiled for meridional and latitudinal directions. Remaining errors in network deformations after coordinate transformations influence the position of base points and the scale of maps. The accuracy of traverse networks compiled from stereoprojector and stereograph data is influenced by errors introduced by orientation of links and scale determination, which depend upon the statoscope readings and the coordinates of the model points. Results of hphotogrammetric networks compiled satisfy claims of relief sections of 5 m for flat regions. Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 14 tables, and 55 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/

Card 2/2

GERTSENSHTEYN, A., inzh.-konstruktor

Rubber conducting electricity. Izobr. i rats. no.8:14 Ag
'62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Rubber) (Electric conductivity)

UEM/Radio Broadcasting
Modulation

Oct 1947

"Amplification Limiters," B. Ya. Gertsenshteyn, B. T. Pozdeyev, N. A. Savina, Engr, Leningrad Branch of the Central Research and Investigation Institute, Ministry of Communications, 5 pp

"Vestnik Svyazi - Elektrosvyazi" No 10 (91)

Correct regulation of the dynamic ranges of broadcast transmission is one of the basic requirements for transmission of high frequencies. Manual control results in overvoltage, which causes nonlinear distortion. As a result, the author recommends an automatic means of control. Presents circuit diagrams and formulas for calculating the regulatory characteristics of automatic control. 15 2789

GERTSENSHTEYN, B. YA.

USSR/Radio Broadcasting
Radio, Wired

May 1948

"Wired Broadcasting in the USSR," N. L. Bezladnov, Candidate Tech Sci; B. Ya. Gertsenshteyn, Engr, 2 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektro-Svyaz'" No 5 (98)

Briefly describes development and expansion of wired broadcasting in the USSR, with some notes on the progress of USSR technology in this field.

PA 65T104

GERTSENSTEYN, B. Ya.

14 SEP 1977

USSR/Communications
Telephones - Repeater
Circuits, Amplifier

Jul 48

"Automatic Stabilization of the Operation of an
Amplifier During Overloading," B. Ya. Gertsen-
shteyn, Engr, 2 pp

"Vest Svyazi - Elektrosvyaz" No 7 (100)

Discusses design of amplifiers to avoid possibility
of damage due to overloading. Gives circuit dia-
gram, and deduces design graphs from relevant
equations.

FDB

7/49T27

GERTSENSHTEIN, B. YA.

USSR/Electronics

Card 1/1 : Pub. 133 - 4/21

Authors : Savina, N. A., and Gertsenshtain, B. Ya.

Title : Design of long feeding-lines for wire-type broadcasting

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 9, 7-9, Sep 1954

Abstract : Methods of increasing the length of broadcasting wire feeding-lines are described. Formulas for calculating and making the proper choice of a pupinization system are presented. Graphs.

Institution : ... Starshiy inzhener Leningradskoy DRTS.

Submitted : ...

GERTSENSTEYN, B.Y.

GERTSENSTEYN, Boris Yakovlevich; SAVINA, Nina Aleksandrovna; ATLIVANIK,
L.I., nauchnyy redaktor; GALOYAN, M.A., redaktor; LIDNEVA, N.Y.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of theory and the design of wire broadcasting systems]
Osnovy teorii i raschet linii provodnogo veshchaniia. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1958. 371 p. (MIRA 9:12)
(Radio broadcasting)

BEZLADNOV, Nikolay L'vovich; GERTSENSHTEYN, Boris Yakovlevich; SAVINA,
Nina Aleksandrovna; BASHCHUK, V.I., red.; KARABILLOVA, S.F.,
tekhn.red.

[Wire broadcast networks] Seti provodnogo veshchanija. Moskva,
Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1959. 371 p.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Wire broadcasting)

5(4)

ADW/LLI-10-3-473

AUTHOR: Gordeev, N. V., Svirin, M. A.

TITLE: Improving the effective range of the VAS-10 equipment

PUBLISHER: Vozrozhdeniye, 1959, No. 4, pp. 1 - 9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effective range of the VAS-10 apparatus is limited to about 25-30 km. This distance limitation is explained by the permissible signal attenuation (4.6 decibels) in the VAS lines. Exceeding the indicated value will result in a deterioration of the signal-to-noise ratio. The range limitation is also caused by the permissible feed voltage drop in the phantom circuit, formed by the conductors of the VAS, the line transformer coils and ground connections. For VAS lines, built of 5-mm steel wires, the range limits are between 15-20 km using the VAS-10 equipment. However, when 4-mm wires are used, the range is extended to about 40 km. Sometimes, para-

Card 1/4

$$2.77/111 = 0.025 = 2.5\%$$

Increasing the effective range and the validity interval of the apparatus

parallel connection of the filament circuit is still possible range. Consequently, in modified operation, the range of the D. C. voltage is not limited by the grid bias required to sustain the tube, but by the limit of saturation. In the Burdette plant where the test equipment is conveniently used, a number of receiver units, G.M. 1000, 1000-A, 1000-B, 1000-C, 1000-D, 1000-E, and 1000-F, were used to receive amplifier units. The recommended modifications in the test equipment were leveled in the technical division units. Therefore, it is considered that the range of the modified receiver is sufficient, and the tube replaced for burdette; a 12AK4 is an amplifier. The 12AK4 tube AF amplifier and its open-in replaced by tube 12AK4 with the pentode stage biased. The block diagrams of this modification are shown in Figure 5, part 1. This method extended the range

Scan 2/4

A7/111-70-740/32

Increasing the Selectivity of the Quality Indicators of the Apparatus

One of the main difficulties in the detection of the transmitted signal is the influence of noise. However, the nature of this influence is complicated by the presence of non-linear distortions. For this reason it is often necessary to increase the sensitivity of the receiver and transmitter. An example of this is shown in Figure 4. Suppose the effective input signal level of each side frequency and the level of the side band noise remain increased prior to detection.

From the viewpoint of non-linear influences, such a difference of the widths of carrier frequency and side band frequencies is identical to a modulation factor change at the transmitter. This difference may be provided by a HF amplifier having a characteristic as shown in Figure 5. Since the bandwidth of the original source of AC may be relatively large, the total picture is given in block diagram; it can be modified with no problem.

Card 3/4

KV/111-1-2-3/FC

Increasing the Effective Range and the Quality Indexes of RDP
Apparatus

ADDITION: Proizvodstvennaya laboratoriya Leningradskoy
oblastnoy RTD (Production Laboratory of the
Leningrad Oblast RTD)

Card 4/4

GERTSENSHTEYN, B.Ya.

Simplified high-frequency channel for the connecting lines of VRS exchanges. Vest. sviazi 22 no.2:1(-1) F '62. (Mka 15:2)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennoy laboratorii Leningradskoy oblastnoy direktsii radiotranslyatsionnoy seti.
(Telephone)

GERSTEMSTEYN, B.Ya.

Ulk-e equipment for multiplexing rural telephone networks.
Vest. svyazi 25 no.4:3-5 Ap '65. (VII, 12;7)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvennoy laboratorii Direktsii radio-
translyatsionnoy seti Leningradskogo oblastnoy upravleniya
svyazi.

GLUSHKO, V.V., inzhener; GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzhener.

Use of static capacitors. Prem.energ. 11 no.3:12-13 Mr '56.
(Condensers (Electricity)) (MLRA 9:7)

GLUSHKO, V.V., inzhener; GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzhener.

Protection of capacitor equipment against overheating due to
high temperatures of ambient air. Prom.energ. 11 no.8:10-11
Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Condensers (Electricity))

GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.; GLUSHKO, V.V., inzh.

Using portable electric drills. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.1:10-12
Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Boring machinery)

GERTSENSHTEYN, D. I.

Saving of electric power in coal mines of the Lugansk Economic Council. Prom. energ. 16 no.2:8-9 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Lugansk Province--Electricity in mining)

GERTSENSTEYN, D.I.

Organizing the repair of electric equipment in enterprises
of the Lugansk Economic Council. Prom.energ. 16 no.9:7
S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Lugansk--Electric machinery--Maintenance and repair)

GLUSHKO, V.V.; GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I.; KAREV, A.P.

AFV-RU apparatus for protection of electrical networks in mines.
Energ.i elektrotekh.prom. no.4:38-41 O.D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Electricity in mining--Safety measures)
(Electric protection)

GLUSHKO, V.V., inzh.; KAREV, A.P., inzh.; ZROZHEVSKIY, I.N., inzh.;
GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.

Protection of the insulation of electrical networks in mines.
From energ. 18 no.1:13-17 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electricity in mining)

GERTSENSHTEYN, D.I., inzh.

Expenditure of electric power in mines. iron, energ. 16 no. 7:6-7
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:6)
(Electricity in mining)

RUDENKO, Z.Ya., kand.med.nauk; GERTSERNSHTEYN, E.N., logoped

Stammering. Zdorov'e 3 no.10:18-19 0 '57.
(STAMMERING)

(MIRA 10:11)

RUDENKO, Z.Ya., kand.med.nauk, GERTSENSHEIM, B.I., logoped

Speech training. Zdorov'e 4 no.6:25-26 Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)
(SPEECH, DISORDERS OF)

BEYN, E.S.; GERTSENSHTEYN, E.N.; RUDENKO, Z.Ya.; SARTAILOVA, S.L.;
CHERNOVA, A.D.; SHOKHOR-TROTSKAYA, I.K.; KUNLEYEV, L.A.,
red.; KUZ'INA, N.S., tekhn. red.

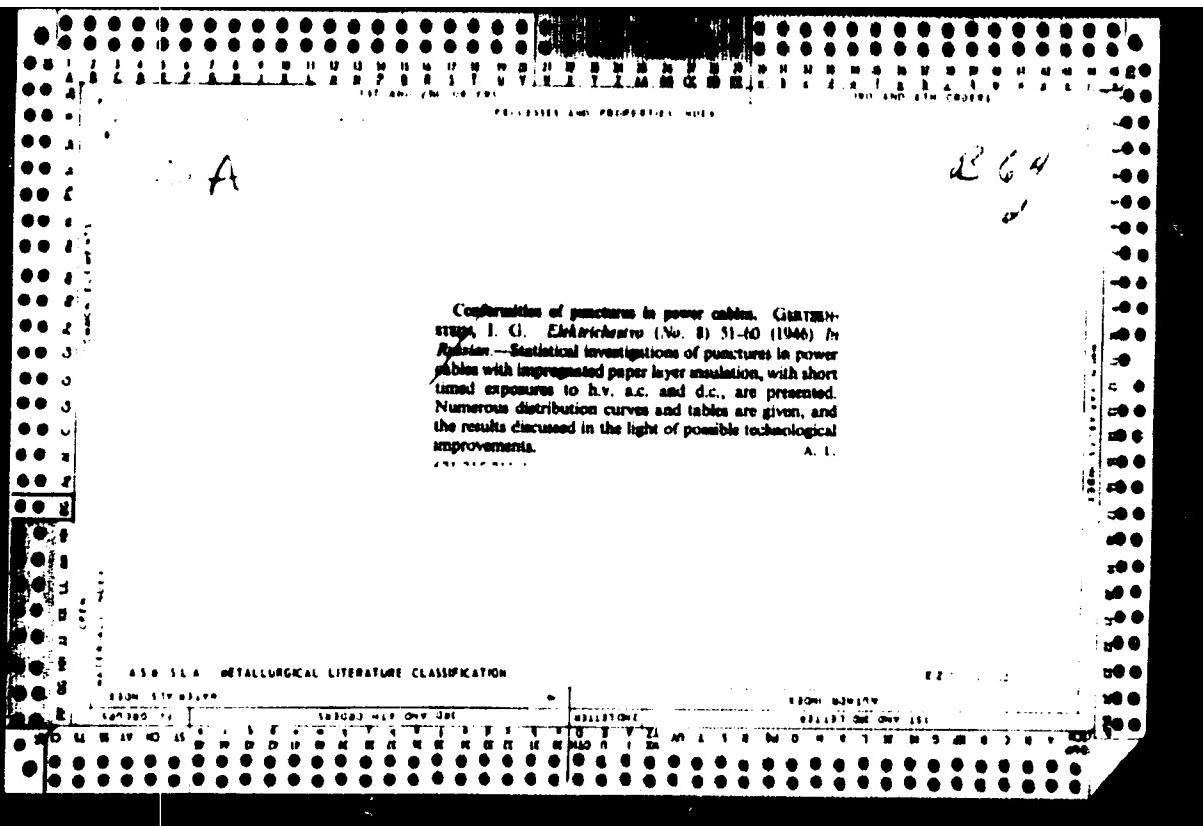
[Handbook on the recovery of speech by persons affected with
aphasia] Posobie po vosstanovleniiu rechi u bol'nykh afaziei.
Pod red. E.S. Bein. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 335 s.

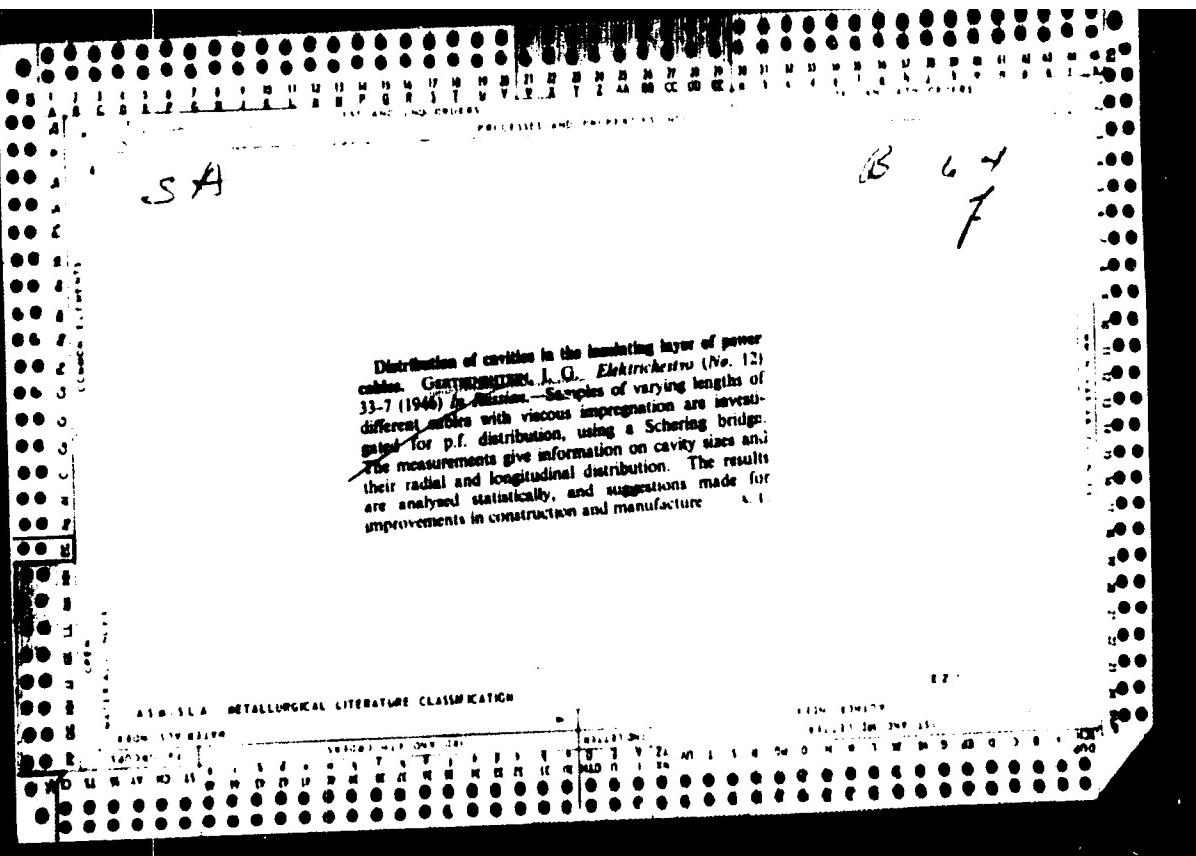
(LIRA 15:5)

(APHASIA) (SPEECH THERAPY)

Grapho analytic method for determining the weight relation between oils and resins in preserving compounds
I. G. Gerlachstein *J. Tech. Phys. U.S.S.R.* 5, 1248-50 (1935). The linear relation in $\ln \eta = k_1 + k_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\tau}$, where k_1 and k_2 are const., depending upon the units chosen for measuring viscosity and for the log base, τ depending also upon temp., and η is the settling of resin to the viscous mass, makes it possible to construct the temp. curve of viscosity of compds. by 2 or 3 measurements. The linear relation in $\ln \eta = k_1 + k_2 \cdot \frac{1}{\tau}$ percentage of resin makes it possible to det. the curve $\eta = f(\tau)$ without direct measurements for compds. with any content of resin. By the grapho analytic method it is easily possible to det. the percentage relation between weight quantities of oil and resin which give a compd. of a given viscosity. In making a preserving compd. the difference in viscosities of the resins may be neglected, and selection made only among oils.

E. H. Rathmann





GERTSENASHTEYN V. I. I.

R. A. G.

USSR/Engineering
Cables, Electric
Cables - Insulation

Aug 1947

"Rupture Characteristics of Power Cables," I. G.
Gertsenashteyn, 9 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 8

Data on the mechanisms of ruptures in power cables,
with a treated paper insulating cover, 0.5 - 3.0
millimeters thick, carrying alternating currents.
Discusses a series of new characteristics of mecha-
nisms occurring in a ruptured power cable and the
role of certain factors in the event of a rupture.
Draws practical conclusions, with respect to the
preparation and use of insulating covers for power
cables. Research conducted at the Moscow Energetic
Institute imeni Malotov.

22T42

GERTSENSHTEYN, I. G.

PA 27/49T42

USER/Electricity
Cables, High-Voltage
Cables, Electric

Nov 48

"Review of V. I. Pogarskiy's 'Working of High-Voltage Power Cables,'" Kh. F. Malkin, Engr, I. G. Gertsenshteyn, Cand Tech Sci, 2 pp

"Elektrichestvo" No 11

Very critical review of subject book. Says that material is incomplete, consideration superficial, theoretical standard low, and mistakes and inaccuracies abundant.

27/49T42

FIDB

GERTSENSHTEYN, I.G.

25704

Gertsenshteyn, I.G., Osnovnye tendentsii v razvitiu gorodskikh elektricheskikh setey za rubezhom, Elektrичество, 1949, №: 8, 5. 69-74-Bibliogr: 24 nazv

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

USSR/Radiophysics - Application of Radiophysical Methods, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 35525

Author: Gertsenshteyn, I. G.

Institution: None

Title: Interfering Effects of Long Electric-Transmission Lines on Communication Lines

Original
Periodical:

Elektrosvyaz', 1956, No 6, 71-77

Abstract:

The calculated distribution of higher harmonic components of the current and voltage in a 400-kv electric transmission line 900 km long were obtained. It is shown that in the case of long electric-transmission lines, the interfering effect on wire communications line may be considerably higher than those obtained in accordance with the "Rules of Shielding" now in force.

Card 1/1

8(3)

SOV/112-59-1-602

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika. 1959, Nr 1, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gertsenshteyn, I. G.

TITLE: Effect of AC Corona Lines Switching Surges on Long Transmission

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Materialy 1-y Uzb. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po izolyatsii i zashchite ot perenapryazheniy. Farkhadges-Kayrak-Kumges, 1957, pp 89-104

ABSTRACT: A corona discharge on transmission line conductors involves not only active but also capacitive reactive power, which can boost the overvoltages. Equivalent networks for a corona-displaying line are suggested which contain not only an adjustable leakage but also an adjustable voltage-dependent capacitance. An approximate computation of a steady-state no-load single-circuit 900-km line with and without corona is presented. In the example used, the corona discharge caused about a 10-per cent boost in the overvoltage.

S S.Sh.

Card 1/1

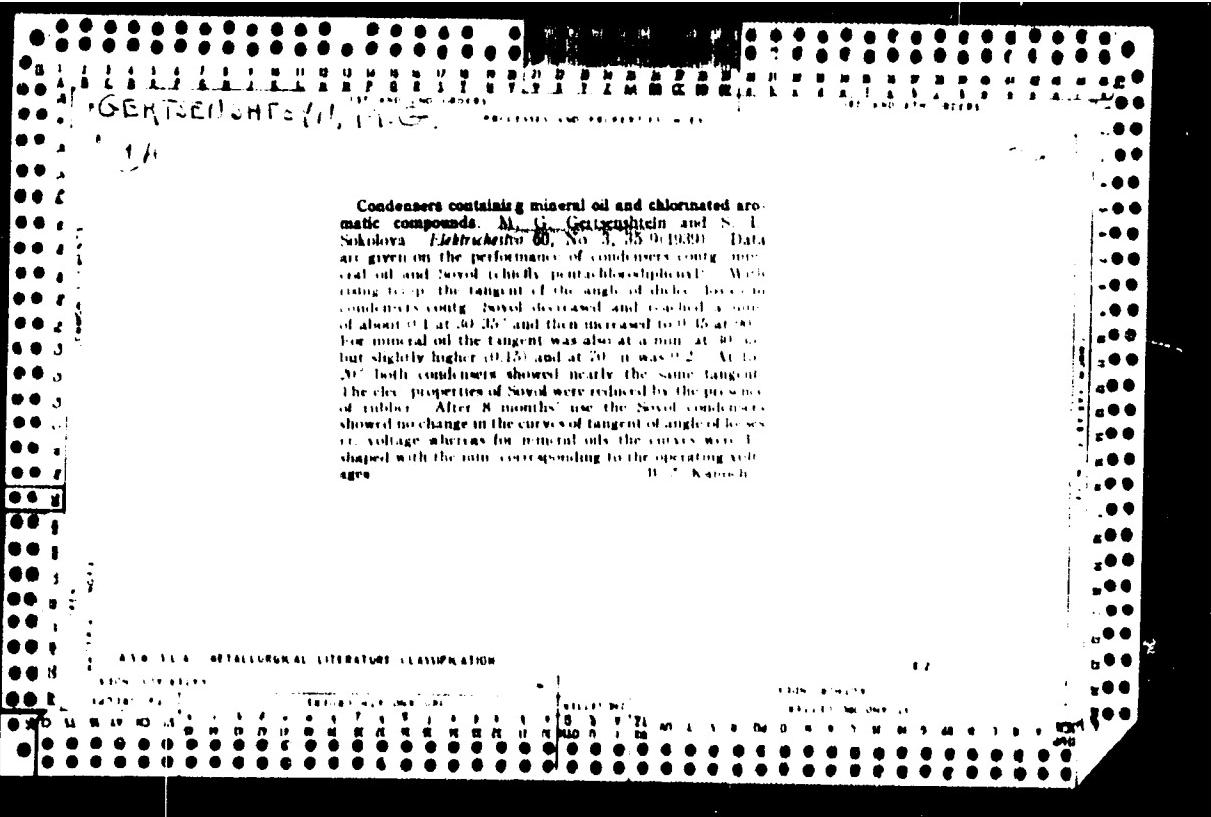
GERTSEVSKY, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Conditions and basic directions of development of municipal small electric power plants abroad. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. no.4: 119-127 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Frunzenskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Electric power plants)

GERTSENSHTEYN, I G., kand.tekhn.nauk,dotsent

Decrease of the insulating layer of oil-filled a.c. cable lines
with 110-500 kv. ratings. Trudy Frunz. politekh.inst. no. 615.26
'62.
(MRA 17.9)



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000514920016-3

Electric cables and wires, 100 ft., 100 ft., 100 ft., 100 ft., 100 ft.

11.2 p. (L-55577)

TR3 (1.633)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000514920016-3"

PERIODICALS, . . .

PA 113

USSR/Electricity Apr 1948

Dielectrics - Losses

Dielectrics - Thermal Instability

"Dielectric Losses in Impregnated Paper for Small
Gradients," M. G. Gartsenshteyn, Cand Tech Sci, Works
of Ministry of Electrical Ind, USSR, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

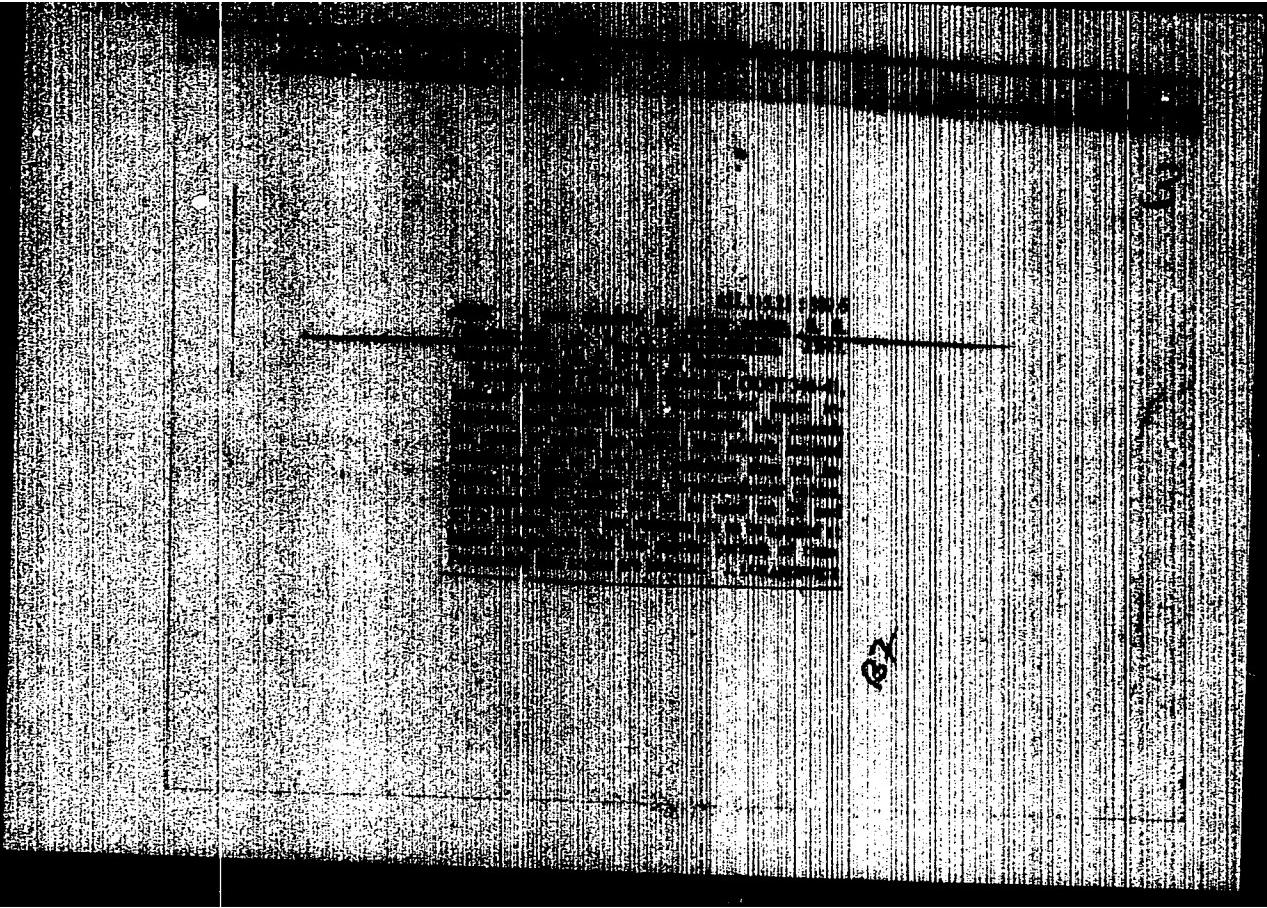
"Elektrichest" No 4

Dielectric losses are usually studied on basis of
 $\operatorname{tg} \delta$ to temperature relationship, and $\operatorname{tg} \delta$ to elec-
tric field gradient relationship. Studies on im-
pregnated paper conducted to determine value of
 $\operatorname{tg} \delta$ at very low temperatures.

69T35

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GERTSENSHTEYN, M. YE.

USSR/Physics - Electron Plasma

Mar 52

"Longitudinal Waves in an Ionized Medium (Plasma),"
M. Ye. Gertsenshteyn, Moscow State U

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXII, No 3, pp 303-
309

Computes dielec permeability of electron plasma
taking into account the electron motion, which is
found to depend on the spatial structure of the
field. Introduces the concept of spatial disper-
sion. Investigates properties of longitudinal waves
and their connection with transversal waves. In-
debted to Prof P. Ye. Krasnushkin, V. N. Kessenikh,
V. V. Potemkin and V. M. Lopukhin. Received 1 Jun 51.

215F72